

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 11.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1861.

NO. 39.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large monthly sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

The Frankfort Commonwealth.

A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

The Proprietors of the Commonwealth, grateful for the generous patronage which has been bestowed upon them, are determined to furnish their patrons a journal which shall be unexcelled in any of the departments which comprise a first class newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be enabled to furnish its readers with the latest intelligence of the actions of the higher courts and of the various departments of the State. It will also contain the latest telegraphic news of stirring events, and also of the New York, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conservative, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground in reference to the two extremes. The old parties broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital question at present is Union or disunion. The Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not regard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will contend for the equality of the States in the Union, and for the absolute non-interference by Congress with the domestic affairs of the States and Territories.

We shall aim to make the Commonwealth an acceptable and appropriate fireside companion. It will contain selections from the choicest literature of the day, prose, poetry, &c.

The WEEKLY will be printed on extra double medium paper, in new and beautiful type.

Terms, in advance, for the Tri-Weekly, \$4 per annum.

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Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely.

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August 8, 1860.

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We are prepared to execute all kinds of

Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

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LAW NOTICE.

JAMES B. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

CLAY & MONROE.

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe, communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860-w&twtf.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT.

SIMPSON & SCOTT,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON AND JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to him in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive prompt and prompt attention.

Mr. Scott resides in Frankfort, and may be found at all times at his office adjoining the Yeoman Printing Office. [jani w&twtf]

W. H. KEENE,
Wholesale and retail Grocer and Dealer in all kinds of foreign and domestic Liquors,
Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
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Old Bourbon Whisky.

A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.

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A fall assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

Groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and everything in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

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The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

Family Supplies.

I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c. Also, Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best assortments and with great care.

I only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring cash, but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, May, and September. Call and see [jani w&twtf] W. H. KEENE.

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ARCH BRIDGES AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS. (ARCHED AND FLAT.)

ARE cheap as wood, and our manufacturer is capable of supply and demand. Corrugated Iron Sheets constantly on hand of all sizes, painted and ready for shipment, with full instructions for applying them.

Leave orders at No. 66 West Third Street, Cincinnati. MOSELEY & CO.

April 2, 1860-by.

CAPITAL HOTEL, Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

JAMES R. WATSON, Proprietor.

HAVING taken this well known house for a term of years, and thoroughly refitted it in every department, I am now prepared to receive and accommodate, in superior style, all who may favor me with a call. The undivided and ceaseless attention of myself and assistants will be assiduously directed to the comfort and pleasure of those who may honor the house with their patronage. If neat and clean beds, genteel rooms, sumptuous table, and polite and attentive servants, will receive patronage, I am determined to deserve it.

The Bar will be supplied at all times with the choicest liquors, cigars, and tobacco.

JAMES R. WATSON.

Frankfort, May 9, 1860.

SOMETHING NEW!

Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Ivorytypes.

H. L. GOODWIN,

TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect Likenesses of themselves or friends. He is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture than can be had from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerreotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction given.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.

The Ivorytype, (made only at this Gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photographic pictures ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and See. July 9, 1860-w&twtf.

JOHN RODMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge. Jan. 3, 1858-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857-tf.

DENTAL SURGERY, BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

HIS operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

Office at his residence on Main street. Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

ICE! ICE!

ALL citizens of Frankfort wishing to secure a supply of fine clear ice for the season, are requested to call at the Confectionery of Gray & Todd, where they can be supplied with tickets.

I will commence delivering my ice on Monday, May 6th, and continue throughout the season.

My terms are cash—and will not be departed from.

Families wishing ice at any time in the day, can be supplied from my residence.

May 3-w&twtf. SAN. GOINS.

FINE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

RE now receiving a fine stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, made in the very latest Fall styles. Also, a fine assortment of Furnishing Goods, made expressly for J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

No. 227 Main, above Third Street.

N. B.—Large size Garments of all styles.

September 19, 1860-w&twtf.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned, having been compelled by the late fire to change his location, has removed his

BOOK AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT

to the room lately occupied by Bayer and Caltenbrun, on Main Street, opposite the Mansion House, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers and many new ones. He hopes by strict attention to business, and by charging reasonable prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a fair proportion of public patronage.

SAMUEL GILLI, Superintendent.

Sept. 21, 1860-w&twtf.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST AND

best assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO ever

brought to this city. A box of fine cigars makes a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call and get them at [dec21] GRAY & TODD'S.

AYER'S Auge Cure, FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Auge, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Auge, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in bilious derangement, caused by the Malaria of insinuate countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Auge. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. Prevention is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this bilious distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of Fever and Auge from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where Fever and Auge prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this remedy will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Auge is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, &c. These "CURE" expels the poison from the system, and it is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Sept. 14, 1861.

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. N. Norton, of the Episcopal Church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received by Mr. LYNNE, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage of a number of bills which originated in that House. Also that the H. R. had disagreed to a bill which originated in the Senate, for the benefit of LeRoy S. Mitchell.

PENITENTIARY REPORTS.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the Report of the Keeper of the Penitentiary, and the Report of the Physician of the Penitentiary: ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on the penitentiary.

PETITIONS

Were offered by Mr. RHEA, (2,) and appropriately referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. WHITAKER—Military Affairs—A bill to provide for the security of the arms of the State, and the protection of railroads: the bill was read the first time, as follows:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Military Board, created at the last session of the Legislature, are hereby authorized to order into the custody of said board any State arms which may have been given out under the act creating said board, or other law of the State, whenever said board shall deem it expedient to do so; said board shall have like power over accoutrements and munition of the State.

§ 2. If any person shall wilfully fail or refuse to return any of said property for forty-eight hours after the receipt of the order of the board to that effect, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and fined in an amount not less than \$1,000, nor more than \$5,000, and be imprisoned in the fine is paid, and the arms, or other property is returned; and said board is authorized to re-take such property, and for that purpose to sue in the name of the Commonwealth.

§ 3. If any person shall remove, conceal, or dispose of any of the property mentioned in the first section of this act so as to knowingly prevent the same from returning thereto, or to hinder or prevent the State from retaking such property, he shall be guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, confined in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than two years.

§ 4. Said board is authorized to provide for the protection and security of all the property of the State mentioned in this act and the railroads in this State, and to that end may employ a police force, at the cost of the State, that may, in the discretion of the board, be sufficient for the purpose.

§ 5. This act to take effect from its passage.

Mr. RHEA objected to the second reading of the bill.

Mr. GOODLOE moved to suspend the rules, to order the bill to a second reading and have it printed.

Mr. WHITAKER advocated the suspension of the rules.

Mr. RHEA replied, and opposed the dispensation.

Mr. GOODLOE replied to Mr. RHEA, and urged the dispensation of the rules.

Mr. SPEED also replied to Mr. RHEA, and advocated the suspension of the rules.

Mr. GLENN opposed the suspension of the rules.

The vote was then taken on suspending the rules, and it was decided in the negative by the following vote—it requiring four fifths to suspend the rules:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, (J. I. Fisk,) Alexander, Wm. Anthony, Baker, Bruner, Bush, Buxton, Chiles, Field, Gilliss, Goodloe, Grier, M. P. Marshall, T. F. Marshall, McHenry, Pennebaker, Read, Robinson, Spalding, Speed, Walton, Whittaker, Worthington—23.

NAYS—Messrs. W. T. Anthony, Boles, Cissell, Chambers, Davidson, Glenn, Grover, Irvin, Jenkins, Rhea—10.

Mr. WHITAKER moved that the bill be printed, and read a second time at 10¹/₂ o'clock on Monday: carried.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 11 O'CLOCK.

Mr. GOODLOE—Finance—Under instructions to report at this hour, reported a H. R. bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Simpson county and his sureties: passed.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. GOODLOE—Finance—A H. R. bill for the benefit of R. P. Sanders, sheriff of Taylor county, and his sureties, and Isaac N. Hill, sheriff of Madison county, with an amendment, amendment concurred in and bill passed.

Mr. GOODLOE—Propositions and Grievances—A H. R. bill to change the county line between the counties of Carter and Rowan: passed.

Mr. READ—Revised Statutes—A bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to roads and private passways. [Allows passways over another person's land, to arable land.]

Mr. SPEED opposed the bill briefly. He thought the principle wrong.

Mr. READ briefly replied and advocated the bill; he thought it right in principle—the law now embraces woodland.

Mr. ROBINSON thought the bill involved a principle which should be carefully examined before this bill was passed. He doubted the propriety of the passage of the bill. This bill violates the sanctity of private rights.

The bill was rejected.

Mr. PENNEBAKER—Judiciary—A bill further to protect the rights of married women: ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

Same—A H. R. bill to charter the Kentucky Hotel and Cave Company: passed.

Same—A bill to amend the act amending the charter of the town of Owenton: passed.

Same—A H. R. bill to amend the charter of the town of Benton, in Marshall county, with an amendment: amendment adopted, bill passed.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the city of Louisville. [Allows Mayor to remove policemen for good cause, and report the fact of such removal to the General Council]: passed by yeas 21, nays 6.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The nominations for Notaries Public, made by the Governor on yesterday, were advised and consented to, viz: E. D. Morgan, G. Wood Wilson and Phil. Tompert, all taken up.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

HOUSE BILLS TAKEN UP.

An act to amend the charter of the Louisville Courier Printing Company: referred to the Judiciary committee.

An act for the benefit of the Louisville and Taylorsville turnpike road company: referred to the committee on Revised Statutes.

An act for the benefit of Henry Forbes, late Sheriff of Laurel county: referred to the Finance committee.

An act for the benefit of M. C. Hughes, Sheriff of Gallatin county: referred to the committee on Finance.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Marion county: referred to the committee on Finance.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Carroll county: passed.

An act for the benefit of W. D. Black, late sheriff of Pulaski county: referred to the Finance committee.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 46, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of common school district No. 27, in Crittenden county: passed.

An act for the benefit of Alex. Locke, justice of the peace of Harlan county: referred to the committee on County Courts.

An act to amend the charter of the Louisville association for the improvement of the breed of horses: referred to the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

An act for the benefit of the personal representatives of John McDyer, deceased: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

An act to repeal an act concerning the Wilderness turnpike road: referred to the committee on County Courts.

An act for the benefit of Jacob Corbitt, of Ballard county: referred to the committee on Circuit Courts.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Carlisle: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

COMMUNICATION OF JAHLER OF FRANKLIN CO.

Mr. GOODLOE presented a communication of the Jailer of Franklin county in relation to a runaway in jail for whom there has no owner come forward, and who could not be sold for the sum fixed by the court.

Mr. GOODLOE offered a resolution referring said communication to the committee on the Judiciary, to inquire into said case, and report by bill or otherwise: adopted.

LEAVE TO BRING IN A BILL.

Was granted as follows, and appropriately referred, viz:

MR. BUSH—A bill for the benefit of A. L. Bush, of Estill county.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. READ offered the following joint resolutions, which were ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on Federal Relations, viz:

Whereas, The State of Kentucky views with horror the present traitorous war that seems to threaten the very existence of human and religious liberty, and which has a tendency to fasten the chains of a military despotism upon a once happy and prosperous people.

And, whereas, she has used every effort to avert civil war within her borders and in the nation, and views civil as a remedy not calculated to secure the liberties of the States and people, but upon the other hand to destroy them; and, who has no right to avert and arrest the unnatural conflict, and to secure more the much unwanted peace of our State and beloved country to its original constitution, order and purity—therefore,

Resolved, That we believe that the present troubles in our government has been brought about by defeated and dissatisfied politicians, who did not have the good of their country at heart, and said troubles are not chargeable to the common people; and we believe that if the common people could be called on at the ballot-box, that they would speedily settle the matter, and again restore peace to our land and nation; and we earnestly implore leading government officers to propose an adjustment of the matter by having the question submitted to the common people of all the States.

Resolved, That, whereas, a short time past a portion of the citizens of Morgan and Wolfe counties held a meeting in the town of Hazlewood, and passed resolutions declaring that they would not abide by and obey the laws of the United States passed at the last session of Congress, laying a tax on the State of Kentucky for the purpose of carrying on the present war, and for paying the expenses of said government, and also passed resolutions that they would aid any person or persons in carrying property and supplies to aid the Southern Confederacy, (which is in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States:) now, be it

hereby resolved that we oppose said resolutions, and believe them to be highly rebellious in their character, and further, we say that none of the people of this meeting were present or took part in passing said Hazlewood resolutions.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all newspapers that hold the same sentiment.

Then the meeting adjourned.

of court of chancery jurisdiction held in the county in which the guardian was qualified, &c.] passed.

MOTION.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved that the use of the Hall be tendered to Hon. Elijah Hise, and others, of Logan county, to address the Legislature and others, upon the subjects now agitating the country: adopted—yeas, 53; nays, 34.

And then the House adjourned.

A VOICE FROM WOLFE COUNTY.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Wolfe county, held in the town of Campion, on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1861, without distinction of party, on motion, William Congleton was called to the chair, and H. D. Spradlin appointed secretary. The chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: E. P. Hobbs, B. D. Rose, and John R. Brown. Said committee retired, and agreed upon and presented the following set of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

1. Resolved, That we seriously deplore the present distracted condition of our country, and look mostly to the interposition of Divine Providence for a peaceful and happy adjustment of our present national difficulties, but, at the same time, we are satisfied that it is our duty to use our utmost exertions, one and all, to have the difficulty settled on terms satisfactory to all loyal citizens of our government, whether of the north or the south.

2. Resolved, That, in our opinion, it is the duty of all citizens to obey and respect the laws of the government under which they live whilst they remain in that government, and that as the State of Kentucky has not seceded from, or rebelled against the government of the United States, we deem it to be the duty of her citizens still to respect and observe the laws and constitution of said government, and any other course taken by her people would, in our opinion, be revolutionary in its character, and would deserve the condemnation of all loyal people and civilized governments.

3. Resolved, That we look to the Constitution of the United States, as formed by the fathers of the revolution, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberty, and believe that from it has emanated all our former and present happiness and prosperity.

4. Resolved, That we are willing to live and to die under that constitution, whilst the same is administered according to its substantial import and meaning; and we further believe that the said constitution has not as yet proved a failure, but that, if any wrong has been done under color of authority from said instrument, that it has been committed in violation of the same.

4. Resolved, That we believe that the present troubles in our government has been brought about by defeated and dissatisfied politicians, who did not have the good of their country at heart, and said troubles are not chargeable to the common people; and we believe that if the common people could be called on at the ballot-box, that they would speedily settle the matter, and again restore peace to our land and nation; and we earnestly implore leading government officers to propose an adjustment of the matter by having the question submitted to the common people of all the States.

5. Resolved, That, whereas, a short time past a portion of the citizens of Morgan and Wolfe counties held a meeting in the town of Hazlewood, and passed resolutions declaring that they would not abide by and obey the laws of the United States passed at the last session of Congress, laying a tax on the State of Kentucky for the purpose of carrying on the present war, and for paying the expenses of said government, and also passed resolutions that they would aid any person or persons in carrying property and supplies to aid the Southern Confederacy, (which is in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States:) now, be it

hereby resolved that we oppose said resolutions, and believe them to be highly rebellious in their character, and further, we say that none of the people of this meeting were present or took part in passing said Hazlewood resolutions.

6. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all newspapers that hold the same sentiment.

Then the meeting adjourned.

WM. CONGLETON, Chmn.

H. D. SPRADLIN, Sec'y.

Five bundles purporting to be bundles of the Louisville Courier and to consist each of one hundred and sixty copies of that paper were taken in the Courier wagon to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad depot, yesterday, directed to Nashville and Memphis. The detectives thought proper to open the bundles, and found copies of Hardee's Tactics and other military books concealed therein. They also found two letters, the contents of which related to matters of smuggling.

We will not say what persons seem to be implicated. It is a disagreeable case.

[Lou. Jour., 14th.]

Same—A bill in relation to the poor orphans educational fund of Harrison county: passed.

Mr. CONKLIN—Claims—A bill for the benefit of John D. Mannen, of Warren county: rejected.

Mr. ANDREWS—Judiciary—Asked to be discharged from the further consideration of sundry leaves to them referred: committee discharged.

Same—A bill in relation to assignments for the benefit of creditors, reported by Hardee's Tactics and other military books concealed therein. They also found two letters, the contents of which related to matters of smuggling.

We will not say what persons seem to be implicated. It is a disagreeable case.

[Lou. Jour., 14th.]

Same—A bill in relation to the poor orphans educational fund of Harrison county: passed.

Mr. CLAY moved to lay the bill on the table: rejected.

The bill was then referred to the committee on Revision Statutes.

Mr. TAYLOR—Ways and Means—A bill for the benefit of the securities of John G. Pickens, deceased, late sheriff of Clinton county: passed.

Mr. YEAMAN—Internal Improvement—A bill to amend the charter of the Elizabethtown and Fairview turnpike company: passed.

Mr. BUSH—Propositions and Grievances—A H. R. bill to change the county line between the counties of Carter and Rowan: passed.

Mr. READ—Revised Statutes—A bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to roads and private passways. [Allows passways over another person's land, to arable land.]

Mr. SPEED opposed the bill briefly. He thought the principle wrong.

Mr. READ briefly replied and advocated the bill; he thought it right in principle—the law now embraces woodland.

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The bill was rejected.

Mr. PENNEBAKER—Judiciary—A bill further to protect the rights of married women: ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

Same—A H. R. bill to charter the Kentucky Hotel and Cave Company: passed.

Same—A

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1861.

UNION DOCUMENTS.—Members of the Legislature who may wish them can be supplied by calling at our office—with pamphlets on "State Sovereignty." A large number have been printed for gratuitous distribution.

WE surrender, in this number, our usual editorial space to correspondents and to the proceedings of the Legislature.

Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the subjoined joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

INTESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my name, (L. S.) and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

Titus B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State.

Sept. 14, 1861-w&t-w-3m.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That his Excellency, Governor Magoffin, be and he is hereby instructed to inform those concerned that Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

For the Commonwealth.

Letter from Mercer County.

MERCER CO., Ky., Sept. 11, 1861.

Since the unprovoked invasion of Kentucky by the Confederate forces, the feelings of the Union men of this section has become more intensified than ever against the nefarious effort now in progress to overthrow that mild and benevolent government which has given to us heretofore peace and prosperity with national character, power and glory. The prevailing sentiment now is, that by the act of the Confederates themselves, Kentucky neutrality is at an end, with whatever relief it may have afforded, amidst civil war, to either North or South, or to the citizens of the State itself. Patriotic Kentucky, like a lofty monument upon the summit of the western hills, was the first to receive the genial rays of the glorious sun of Union when it rose upon our land, after a tempestuous preceding night of *Confederacy* and of anarchy; and it was appropriate that here, too, those beams should linger latest gilding, with their gentle radiance, the last spot where former freedom, personal security and kindly fraternal feeling still remained. And now, that the rushing storm-cloud of another dark and dreary night of *confederate anarchy* has shut out the last twinkling star of hope, the Union men heretofore ready to meet the crisis as becomes men and patriots.

They feel that the time for temporizing is past, and that with that peaceful neutrality, which the rebels have themselves destroyed, all toleration, courtesy or consideration for those who have brought these evils upon us, must also forever pass away. They cannot, therefore, but feel indignant that the Legislature should have descended so far from its proper position, as to have suspended its own momentous and pressing duties, and granted the use of the Capitol building for a convention of the insidious spies and traitors and sympathizers with rebellion, who have been the chief agents in bringing about the present deplorable crisis. The seeming countenance and consideration which is thus given to these men in concocting their traitorous schemes to divide Kentucky into bellicose factions, and to embarrass the proper, patriotic action of the State, will unquestionably tend to forward their designs.

It is the decided and unanimous opinion of the Union men here, that after the clear and unequivocal evidence which Kentucky has given of her unalterable determination to remain faithful to the government of our fathers, every citizen who has the slightest regard for the interests of the State, or for the "State rights," of which so many loudly talk, should firmly and unflinchingly sustain the State in the position she has taken. It is also their decided conviction that the most energetic measures should be at once adopted to arrest and punish every individual who creates and promotes a factional opposition to the known will of the State, or who, in any other manner, affords aid and comfort to those infatuated and fanatical enemies who have lawlessly invaded our territory and taken possession of our towns. The Rubicon is now passed. Kentucky must rise in her strength, and not only drive these invaders from her soil, but teach them, in their own territory, to fear and to respect the power of that National Government, which, in their desperation and madness, they seek to overthrow.

In order to accomplish anything effective at such a moment, and against so vigilant and prompt an enemy, the most decisive measures are needed. It is well remarked by M. L. Blane, that "in times of struggle, audacity is prudence, for in a revolution confidence has all the advantages of chance." Our enemies have all along acted upon this philosophy and proved it true. They forced an ordinance of secession from the Virginia Convention, which, *pro forma*, referred the question to the people, and then, without awaiting their decision, invited Confederate troops to occupy the State, and make open

war upon the National Government. They now first invade Kentucky, and after taking possession of our towns, send Commissioners to amuse the Legislature with diplomacy, to ferret on the movements of the government, and to gain time for further enterprises!

You will agree with me that our country is at war. Whether we consider the southern States a foreign power or their people our own fellow-citizens in a state of rebellion, still our country is at war with them. How is this war to be brought to a close? By one or two modes, either by a suppression of the rebellion or by a treaty acknowledging the independence of the Confederate States. Is there any Democrat who would not rejoice to see the armed resistance to the Government suppressed, peace restored, and business resuming its wonted channels? Or, if there be any Democrat who thinks it impossible to suppress the rebellion, still will he not stand by his own section and enable it to obtain the best terms it can on the final separation? In whatever aspect the Democrats of the North may look at this subject, their interests and duty alike require them to support their Government in an energetic prosecution of the war. How else can the rebellion be suppressed? Or, if that be impracticable, how else can an honorable and advantageous treaty of peace be obtained?

But attempts are made to paralyze the Government by the cry of peace, and to get up a peace party under the name of Democracy! PEACE ON WHAT TERMS? Are the leaders of this movement in favor of peace on whatever terms out rebels may prescribe? Are they prepared to let the white slaves of "King Cotton" tread upon their necks and be content to live dishonored lives in the homes of their brave ancestors? Why do not these men, while casting their peace flags to the breeze, announce the terms on which they propose to make peace? Why do they not tell us what reason they have to believe that peace can be made on any terms, other than by cowardly submission to rampart rebellion? This peace flag, if *not the traitor's* is the coward's flag. Whatever its design, it is traitorous in effect. It gives "aid and comfort" to the enemy.

Those who are attempting to aid the enemy by this and other devices, call themselves DEMOCRATS. I DENY THEIR RIGHT TO THE NAME! I have witnessed the mutinies of parties and been a Democrat myself for more than fifty years. There were no such Democrats in Jefferson's days. There were none such during the war with Great Britain in 1812 to 1814. The peace party was then the Federal party, which was so effectually disgraced by the peace policy of its leaders, that its members ever after found it necessary to rally under other names. There were no such Democrats in Jackson's day. The Federal Union must be preserved was then the Democratic motto, and "down with nullification and secession" was the Jacksonian Democratic battle cry. There was no such Democracy during the Mexican war. There is none such, now in the heads or hearts of true Democrats; in my own heart there is none and never was; if there were, I would tear it out.

The Democratic party has, for half a century, witnessed the rise and fall of many other parties, always maintaining the honor of its name. Its vital principle has been devotion to the Constitution and the Union. But for the wanton rebellion of the Cotton States, it would now be the ruling party in Congress and the country. You call the Southern conspirators our brothers. So was Cain Abel's brother. Shall we stop and cry peace while the club of the irate tribe is aimed at our heads and his bowie-knife at our throats? Shall our unresisting blood cry from the ground for vengeance against murderers worse than Cain—murderers who would kill a nation in the persons of their brothers—traitors not only to their country, but to the cause of liberty in all time and through-out the world?

DEMOCRATS! No, they are no Democrats. The shades of Jefferson and Jackson disown them. They mistake their proper name, and their true homes. They are the WHITESLAVE or KING COTTON, and their true home is in their master's house. Let them go to the Cotton States, and thence their peace flags in the presence of their King. Let them get up a peace party there, who are willing to live in peace under our benign Constitution, and they will then be responded to by all true Democrats of the North.

Some men, in their zeal for party, seem to forget that they have a country, and that the President, to whatever party he may belong, is the representative of that country. What if you or I do not like some of the principles of Mr. Lincoln, or approve of the means by which he was elected? Still he is our country's President, and, to sustain our country in its present conflict, we must sustain him. What, if in discharge of the tremendous responsibilities which devolve upon him, he sometimes exercises doubtful powers or violates the letter of the law, shall we therefore abandon the cause of our country by withholding from him the men and money necessary for its defense? Shall we go further, espouse the cause of the enemy and throw every possible obstruction in the way of our own Government? If so, the traitor's doom and the hangman's halter would be our just reward. Let me say our country first, and then call its rulers to account for any unnecessary usurpation of power. It were madness in the crew of a sinking ship to deprive their commander of the power to save it. It is madness to quarrel about the Administration of our Government until we make sure that we shall still have a Government to administer.

General Fremont to be superseded by Quartermaster General Meigs.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The Commercial Advertiser has the following: We learn yesterday that a rumor was prevalent in Washington that General Fremont is to be superseded in his command, and that Quartermaster General Meigs is to take his place. We also have what we deem good authority for saying that this rumor, unlike many others, is founded on fact, and that Mr. Blair, at whose earnest recommendation Gen. Fremont was placed where he is, is accompanied by Gen. Meigs in order to explain to Gen. Fremont the reasons and the necessity for this step. It will be found, we think, that these reasons are that Gen. Fremont exceeded his authority by the proclamation he issued—that being the main reason—and that he has in other respects acted in important matters not only without consulting the Government, but in contravention of its orders and practice.

SEIZURE OF MORE GUNS.—Inspectors Higdon and Dillard, under a government warrant, arrested forty-five muskets last night at a house in Portland, and delivered them at the custom-house about midnight. With these arms were taken the same number of muskets and other accoutrements complete, and a thousand rounds of ball cartridges. When other parties are so remiss in the performance of their duty, it is well that the United States Government has an officer directing operations here who manifests both energy and determination. In the course of the afternoon yesterday several small lots of guns were taken under similar warrants by the Inspectors of customs. The Captain of the Portland company, we understand, conducted himself during the arrest of Capt. Hancock, the Quartermaster, who has not arrived.

GEN. ANDERSON'S STAFF.—The following gentlemen compose the staff of Gen. Robert Anderson: Maj. R. Murray, Surgeon; Capt. H. C. Symonds, Commissary; Capt. O. D. Grune, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. E. Prime, Engineer; C. B. Throckmorton, Lieut. Aid; Capt. Hancock, Quartermaster. They have all reported at headquarters in Louisville, with the exception of Capt. Hancock, the Quartermaster, who has not arrived.

Letter from Amos Kendall.

The following is taken from a letter addressed by Amos Kendall to the Democrats of Connecticut. It will be read with interest by his old friends in Kentucky:

You will agree with me that our country is at war. Whether we consider the southern States a foreign power or their people our own fellow-citizens in a state of rebellion, still our country is at war with them. How is this war to be brought to a close? By one or two modes, either by a suppression of the rebellion or by a treaty acknowledging the independence of the Confederate States. Is there any Democrat who would not rejoice to see the armed resistance to the Government suppressed, peace restored, and business resuming its wonted channels? Or, if there be any Democrat who thinks it impossible to suppress the rebellion, still will he not stand by his own section and enable it to obtain the best terms it can on the final separation?

In whatever aspect the Democrats of the North may look at this subject, their interests and duty alike require them to support their Government in an energetic prosecution of the war. How else can the rebellion be suppressed? Or, if that be impracticable, how else can an honorable and advantageous treaty of peace be obtained?

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Cephalic Pills SICK HEADACHE CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of **PRICE, 25 CENTS.**

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

Spalding's Cephalic Pills,

Will Convince all who Suffer from

HEADACHE,

That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your ob't servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectfully, MARY ANN STOKIHOUSE.

SYKES CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA.,
January 18, 1861.

H. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct, A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish you to send some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO,
January 9, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar St., N. Y.: Dear Sir—I enclosed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantaneously. Truly yours, W. M. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

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SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! **DISPATCH!**

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each Botle. Price, 25 cents. Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to pal off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
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DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

Bellingham's celebrated Stimulating Ointment for the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING OINTMENT is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or tawny hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "Ointment" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or by the box of the "Ointment," warranted to have the desired effect will be sent, by who desire it, by mail (direct), securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, \$1.15. Apply to, or address.

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
DANVILLE, ILLINOIS.
24 William St. New York.
Feb 22-6m.

LOOK AT THIS!

M. L. PIERSON,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,

(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

THE I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Loop Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Item \$8 extra.

THE ICE! ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M.

March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

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THE I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Loop Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Item \$8 extra.

THE ICE! ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M.

March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

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